

NBS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: ADDING TESTS -- USE OF CRITERIA

The following criteria were developed by the Advisory Committee for use to assess possible new conditions to the state's NBS program. Note that **Cost-Benefit / Cost-Effectiveness** is segregated out as a last variable. Other variables shown have no real order of importance, but because **Cost-Benefit / Cost-Effectiveness** requires lengthy economic analysis, this analysis should only be undertaken if the disorder in question has met all other criteria.

CRITERIA: ADDING DISORDERS TO NBS PROGRAM	
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PREVENTION POTENTIAL AND MEDICAL RATIONALE	Identification of the condition provides a clear benefit to the newborn: preventing delay in diagnosis; developmental impairment; serious illness or death.
TREATMENT AVAILABLE	Appropriate and effective screening, diagnosis, treatment, and systems are available for evaluation and care.
PUBLIC HEALTH RATIONALE	Nature of the condition (symptoms are usually absent, such that diagnosis is delayed and treatment effectiveness is compromised) and prevalence of the condition justify population-based screening rather than risk-based screening
AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY	Sensitive, specific and timely tests are available that can be adapted to mass screening.
COST-BENEFIT / COST –EFFECTIVENESS	The benefits justify the costs of screening.